

Domestic Violence Fatalities in West Virginia, 2003

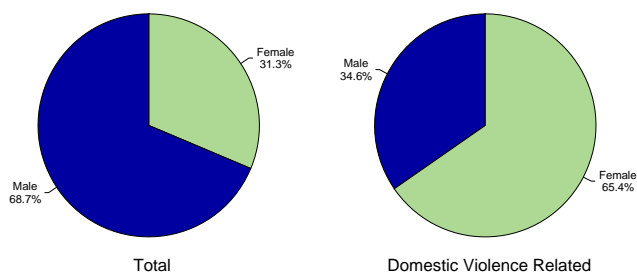
In 2003, there were 83 adult homicides and 271 adult suicides in West Virginia. Of these, 26 homicides and 13 suicides were identified as domestic violence related.² This report examines these 39 domestic violence deaths³ in the hope of shedding light on the circumstances surrounding the events, circumstances that might be altered in the future to save lives. Intimate partner violence is addressed, as well as other family violence and the increasingly occurring phenomenon of intimate partner and family homicide/suicide.

Fewer than one-third (26 of 83, or 31.3%) of total homicides in the state in 2003 were women; however, nearly two-thirds (17 of 26, or 65.4%) of the domestic violence homicides were women. The proportion of domestic violence suicides committed by men was larger than the proportion of male suicides overall (92.3% vs. 84.1%, respectively). These disparities are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

Twenty-eight (71.8%) of the 39 domestic violence deaths reviewed by the WVDVFRT were classified as intimate partner or intimate-partner-associated fatalities (i.e., the victim and perpetrator were spouses, ex-spouses, girlfriend or boyfriend, former girlfriend or boyfriend, or the death occurred as a result of such a relationship) (Table 1). Fourteen men and 14 women died as the result of intimate partner violence.

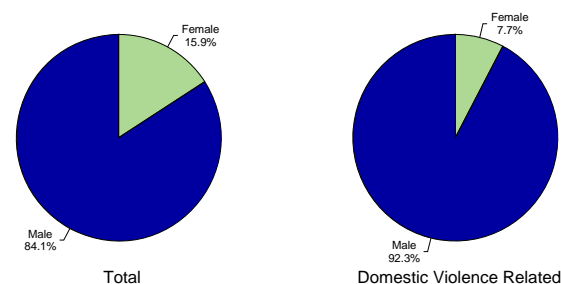
Eleven (28.2%) of the domestic violence fatalities were classified as family violence (i.e., a family member other than an intimate partner as defined by the domestic

Figure 1. Total and Domestic Violence Related Adult Homicides by Gender of Victim West Virginia, 2003



*83 total adult homicides and 17 domestic violence related homicides
Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center and DVFRT

Figure 2. Total and Domestic Violence Related Adult Suicides by Gender of Victim West Virginia, 2003



*271 total adult suicides and 13 domestic violence related suicides
Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center and DVFRT

² These numbers include the suicide of an adult that followed the homicides of three children. However, this report does not include the deaths of the children; these fatalities were reviewed by the West Virginia Child Fatality Review Team. In addition, there were 3 additional domestic violence fatalities for which it was undetermined if the manner of death was homicide or suicide and therefore are not included in this examination.

³ The DVFRT does not claim that these 39 deaths represent all of the domestic violence deaths that occurred in West Virginia in 2003. Improved screening procedures were implemented in 2006 that have facilitated the identification of fatalities that are domestic violence related.

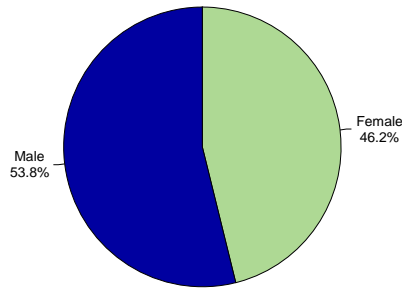
violence legislation passed in 2003. See Appendix A). Seven men and 4 women died as the result of family violence.

Table 1. Domestic Violence Fatalities by Type of Domestic Violence, Gender, and Manner of Death West Virginia, 2003							
DV Classification	Homicide*		Suicide		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Intimate Partner	3	12	9	1	12	13	25
Intimate Partner Associated	1	1	1		2	1	3
Total Intimate Partner	4	13	10	1	14	14	28
Family Violence	5	4	2		7	4	11
Total	9	17	12	1	21	18	39

*See Appendix B for a map detailing 2003 domestic violence homicides by gender and county.

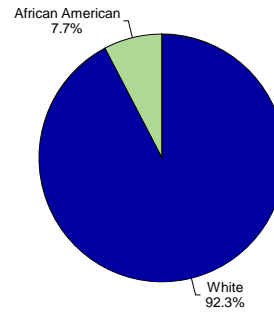
Overall, domestic violence fatalities in 2003 were more likely to be male than female (Figure 3), with 21 male deaths and 18 female deaths. Thirty-six (92.3%) of the fatalities were white and 3 (7.7%) were African American (Figure 4). Two (5.1%) of the fatalities were Hispanic. The ages of the victims ranged from 20 to 75, with over one-third (35.9%) aged 40 to 49 (Figure 5).

Figure 3. Domestic Violence Fatalities by Gender
West Virginia, 2003



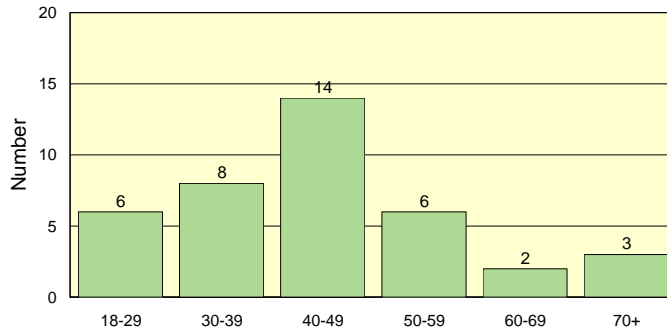
39 fatalities
Source: WVDVFT

Figure 4. Domestic Violence Fatalities by Race
West Virginia, 2003



39 fatalities
Source: WVDVFT

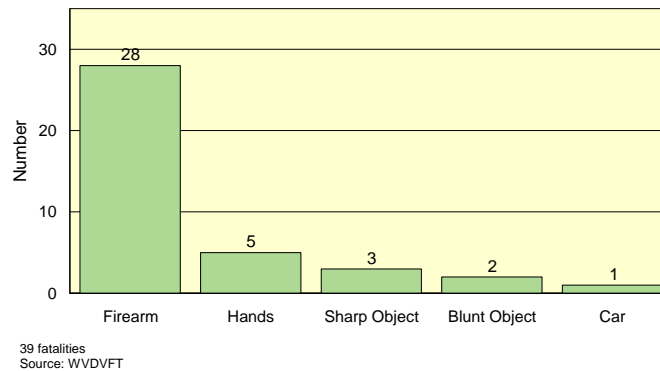
Figure 5. Domestic Violence Fatalities by Age
West Virginia, 2003



39 fatalities
Source: WVDVFT

Weapon Used. Firearms were by far the most common weapon used in fatalities resulting from domestic violence (Figure 6). Twenty-eight (71.8%) of the deaths were due to firearms, with personal weapons (strangulation, striking, or kicking) responsible for 5 deaths and sharp objects for 3 deaths. Two victims died from blunt object injuries and 1 person was killed in a vehicular collision. Firearm deaths were evenly divided between handguns (14) and long guns, i.e., rifles (7) and shotguns (7).

**Figure 6. Domestic Violence Fatalities by Weapon
West Virginia, 2003**



Location of Incident. West Virginia is one of the most rural states in the nation, with areas of rugged mountainous terrain that can negatively impact response times in cases of emergency. In 2003, 35.2% of the state’s population lived in incorporated places having municipal police departments (190 statewide), with the remaining 64.8% residing in unincorporated areas served by county and state law enforcement agencies.

Fifteen (38.5%) of the 2003 domestic violence deaths occurred in incorporated places; 24 (61.5%) took place in unincorporated areas. The distribution of deaths by municipal/nonmunicipal status closely matched that of the population as a whole.

Domestic Violence Homicide Perpetrators

Perpetrator Characteristics. Twenty-six perpetrators committed domestic violence homicides in 2003⁴ (Table 2). The perpetrators were overwhelmingly likely to be male: 23 (88.5%), were men, while only 3 (11.5%) were women. None of the female perpetrators had a prior known history of domestic violence; however, all 3 of their victims had known histories. In contrast, 15 (65.2%) of the 23 male perpetrators and only 3 (13.0%) of their victims had known histories. Male perpetrators were more likely than females to be known to abuse drugs and/or alcohol and to have a diagnosed mental health

⁴ Twenty-five perpetrators committed 26 adult homicides; 1 perpetrator killed 3 children. That perpetrator committed suicide following the 3 child homicides and is included in this report as a domestic violence fatality. The child deaths, however, are not included in this report; they were reviewed by the West Virginia Child Fatality Review Team.

condition. Nearly half (47.8%) of the male perpetrators committed suicide after the homicide; none of the female perpetrators did so.

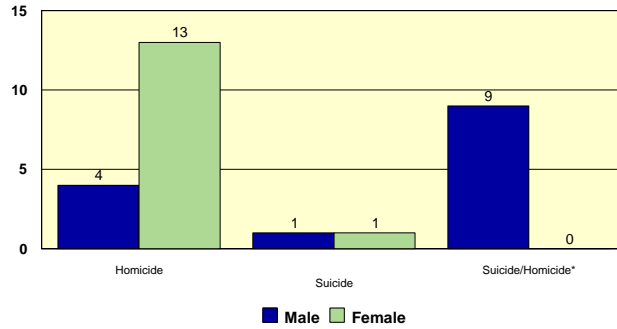
Table 2. Characteristics of Perpetrators and Court Findings Total Domestic Violence Homicides West Virginia, 2003				
	Female	Male	Total	%
Total	3	23	26	100.0
Age				
18-29	1	4	5	19.2
30-39	2	8	10	38.5
40-49	0	3	3	11.5
50-59	0	6	6	23.1
60-69	0	1	1	3.8
70+	0	1	1	3.8
Prior known DV history	0	15	15	57.7
Drug/alcohol abuse	1	11	12	46.2
Diagnosed mental health condition	1	8	9	34.6
Committed suicide following homicide	0	11	11	42.3
Court findings				
No charges (suicide)	0	11	11	42.3
No findings	1	1	2	7.7
Manslaughter	2	2	4	15.4
2 nd degree murder	0	5	5	19.2
1 st degree murder	0	3	3	11.5
Lifetime commitment to a mental facility	0	1	1	3.8
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.				

INTIMATE PARTNER FATALITIES

Intimate partner related (IP) relationships include spouse (married or separated), former spouse, current or past girlfriend or boyfriend, including same sex partner, dating partners, and a party in a perceived relationship (i.e., one of the parties perceives a relationship and has threatened, harassed, or stalked the other). The parties do not have to be cohabiting in the relationship. This classification also includes intimate-partner-associated relationships (i.e., a friend, law enforcement officer, coworker, neighbor, or other relative who is involved as victim or perpetrator because of an intimate partner relationship).

In 2003, there were 28 identified intimate partner fatalities in West Virginia. Seventeen of the deaths were homicides, 9 were suicides that followed a homicide, and 2 were suicides that did not involve a homicide (Figure 7). Fourteen of the fatalities were women; 14 were men.

Figure 7. Intimate Partner (IP) Fatalities by Manner of Death and Gender West Virginia, 2003



28 fatalities
 *Perpetrator committed suicide following homicide
 Source: DVFRT

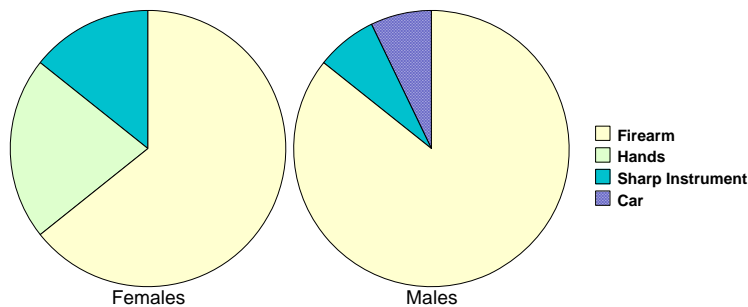
Weapon Used. Table 3 and Figure 8 present total IP fatalities (homicides and suicides) by gender and weapon used. Overall, 21 (75.0%) of the 28 IP deaths were due to firearms, 9 (64.3%) of the 14 female deaths and 12 (85.7%) of the 14 male deaths. Handguns were responsible for 11 (52.4%) of the firearm deaths, while rifles and shotguns were used in the remaining incidents. Strangulation was the cause of 3 (21.4%) of the female deaths, while sharp instruments were responsible for the remaining 2 (14.3%) female deaths.

Table 3. Intimate Partner (IP) Fatalities by Weapon and Gender

	Female		Male		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Firearm	9	64.3	12	85.7	21	75.0
Strangulation	3	21.4	0		3	10.7
Sharp Instrument	2	14.3	1	7.1	3	10.7
Car	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	3.6
Total	14	100.0	14	100.0	28	100.0

19 incidents with 28 fatalities (17 homicides, 2 suicides, and 9 suicides following a homicide)
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 8. Intimate Partner (IP) Fatalities by Weapon Used and Gender of Victim West Virginia, 2003

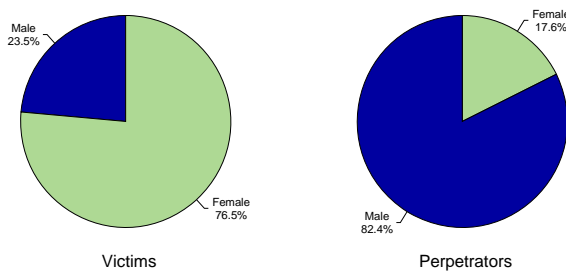


28 fatalities
 Source: DVFRT

Intimate Partner Homicides

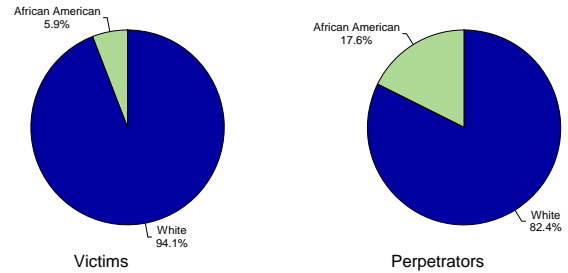
There were 17 IP homicide victims and 17 perpetrators in 2003. Fifteen of the 17 IP-related homicides involved intimate partners, while 2 were intimate partner associated. Figures 9 through 11 compare the gender, race, and age of the victims and the perpetrators. Over three-fourths (76.5%) of the IP victims were women, while 82.4% of the perpetrators were men. Ninety-four percent (94.1%) of the victims were white and 5.9% were African American; 82.4% of the perpetrators were white, 17.6% were African American.

Figure 9. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Gender of Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



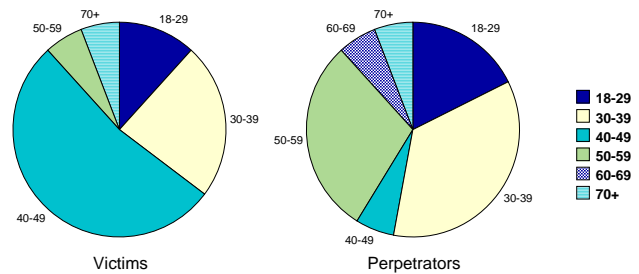
17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
Source: DVFRFRT

Figure 10. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Race of Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
Source: DVFRFRT

Figure 11. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Age of Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
Source: DVFRFRT

The average age of the IP homicide victims was 42, compared with an average age of 44 for the perpetrators. The youngest victim was 23, the oldest was 75. Overall, the majority of the parties involved in an IP homicide incident (58.8%) were aged between 30 and 50.

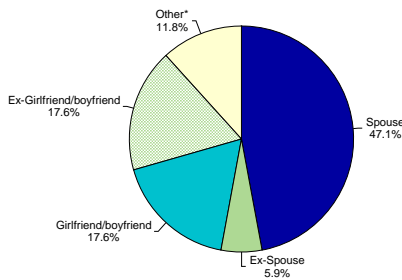
Perpetrator Characteristics. Seventeen perpetrators committed intimate partner homicides in 2003 (Table 4). Fourteen (88.5%) were men, while only 3 (11.5%) were women. None of the female perpetrators had a prior known history of domestic violence; their 3 male victims all had known histories. In contrast, 11 (78.6%) of the 14 male perpetrators and only 1 (7.1%) of their victims had known histories. Male perpetrators were more likely than female perpetrators to have a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse and to have a diagnosed mental health condition. Nine (64.3%) of the male perpetrators committed suicide after the homicide; none of the female perpetrators did so.

**Table 4. Characteristics of Perpetrators and Court Findings
Intimate Partner Homicides
West Virginia, 2003**

	Female	Male	Total
Total	3	14	17
Age			
18-29	1	2	3
30-39	2	4	6
40-49	0	1	1
50-59	0	5	5
60-69	0	1	1
70+	0	1	1
Prior known DV history	0	11	11
Drug/alcohol abuse	1	8	9
Diagnosed mental health condition	1	5	6
Committed suicide following homicide	0	9	9
Court findings			
No charges (suicide)	0	9	9
No findings	1	0	1
Manslaughter	2	1	3
2 nd degree murder	0	2	2
1 st degree murder	0	2	2

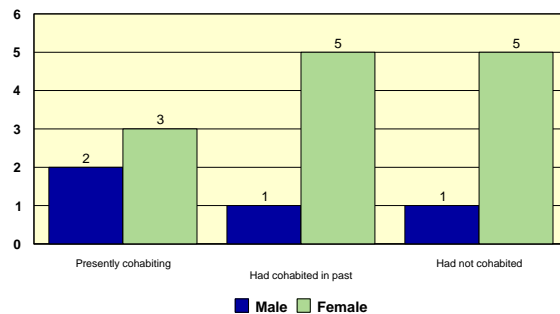
The relationship of the victim to the perpetrator in the 17 IP-related homicides is shown in Figure 12. Over half of the victims were either currently (47.1%) or formerly (5.9%) married to the perpetrator at the time of the homicide. Four (50.0%) of the 8 currently married victims were in the process of separating from their spouse (the perpetrator). Thirty-five percent (35.2%) of the victims were either the current (17.6%) or former (17.6%) girlfriend or boyfriend of the perpetrator. Only 5 (29.4%) of the victims were currently living with the perpetrator (Figure 13).

Figure 12. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Relationship of Victim to Perpetrator West Virginia, 2003



17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
*Son of perpetrator's girlfriend; daughter-in-law
Source: DVFRIT

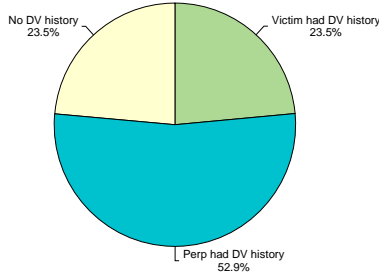
Figure 13. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Victim's Cohabitation with Perpetrator and Gender West Virginia, 2003



17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
Source: DVFRIT

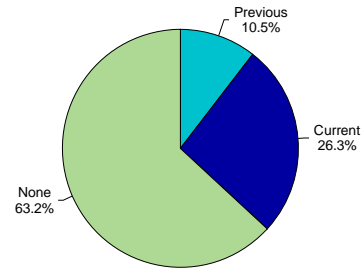
Domestic Violence History. Over three-fourths (76.5%) of the IP homicides had a known prior history of domestic violence for the victim and/or the perpetrator (Figure 14). All those with a history of committing domestic violence were men. A current or previous domestic violence protective (DVP) order had been filed in 7, or over one-third, of the incidents (Figure 15). All the DVPs were filed against male perpetrators or victims.

Figure 14. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Domestic Violence History between Victim and Perpetrator West Virginia, 2003



*17 homicides (15 IP and 2 IP-associated)
Source: DVFRIT

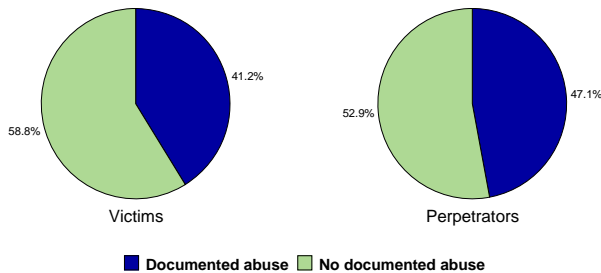
Figure 15. Intimate Partner (IP) Fatalities by Previous or Current DV Protective Order Filed against Victim or Perpetrator West Virginia, 2003



19 incidents (17 homicides and 2 suicides)
Source: WVDVFT

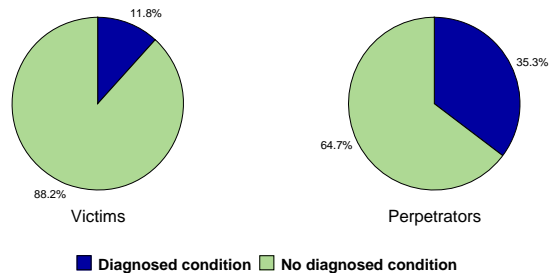
Mental Health History and Drug/Alcohol Abuse. Perpetrators of IP homicides were slightly more likely than their victims to have a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse or have been under the influence during the incident (47.1% vs. 41.2%, respectively) (Figure 16). A greater difference was noted in having a diagnosed mental health condition, as illustrated in Figure 17. Over one-third (35.3%) of perpetrators had been diagnosed with a mental health condition, compared with 11.8% of their victims.

Figure 16. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Drug/Alcohol Abuse* by Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



17 victims and 17 perpetrators
*Drug and/or alcohol abuse documented in incident report
Source: DVFRIT

Figure 17. Intimate Partner (IP) Homicides by Mental Health* of Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



17 victims and 17 perpetrators
*Diagnosed mental health condition documented in incident report
Source: DVFRIT

Additional Characteristics of Intimate Partner Fatalities

Table 5. Characteristics of Intimate Partner (IP) Fatality Incidents*		
	#	%
Time of Year of Incident		
Winter (Jan.-Mar.)	5	26.3
Spring (Apr.-Jun.)	7	36.8
Summer (Jul.-Sep.)	5	26.3
Fall (Oct.-Dec.)	2	10.5
Time of Incident		
Early AM (0000-0600)	5	26.3
Late AM (0601-1200)	3	15.8
Early PM (1201-1800)	8	42.1
Late PM (1801-2400)	2	10.5
Unknown	1	5.3
Scene of Incident		
Victim's residence	8	42.1
Perpetrator's residence	5	26.3
Outside residence	1	5.3
In car	2	10.5
On street	1	5.3
Motel	1	5.3
Other residence	1	5.3
Minor Children Present at Scene	8	42.1
*19 incidents (17 homicides or homicide/suicides and 2 suicides) Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.		

Tables 5 and 6 present selected characteristics of the 19 IP incidents. The largest number of incidents occurred in the spring months and were more frequent during the afternoon hours, i.e., from noon until 6:00 PM.

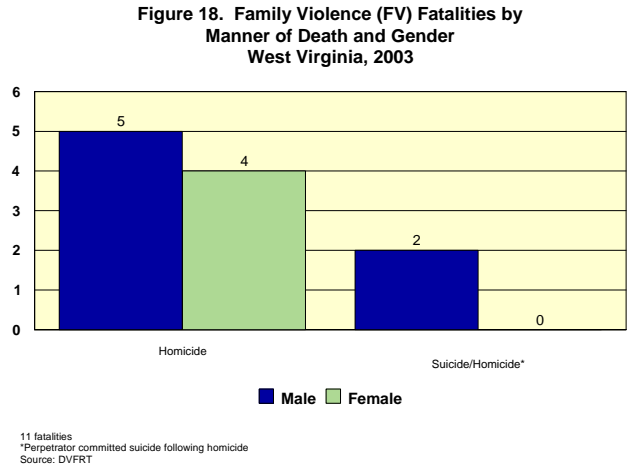
Over two-thirds (68.4%) of the incidents took place at either the victim's or perpetrator's residence. Most of the incidents were not witnessed; over half of the victims were discovered by the police, while 21.1% were discovered by minor children.

Minor children were present at the scene in nearly half (42.1%) of the incidents. Children actually witnessed the deaths in 3 (15.8%) of the incidents.

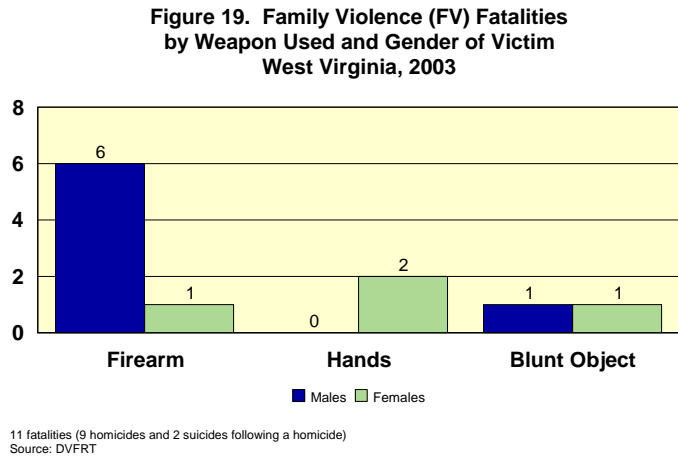
Table 6. Witnesses and Victim Discovery in IP Fatality Incidents*				
	Incident Witnessed By		Victim Discovered By	
	Number	%	Number	%
Minor Children	3	15.8	4	21.1
Adult children	0	0.0	1	5.3
Police	0	0.0	11	57.9
Friends/Associates	2	10.5	0	0.0
Spouse	1	5.3	3	15.8
Passerby	2	10.5	0	0.0
Not witnessed	11	57.9	--	--
Total	19	100.0	19	100.0
*19 incidents (17 homicides or homicide/suicides and 2 suicides) Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.				

FAMILY VIOLENCE FATALITIES

Eleven identified family violence (FV) fatalities⁵ occurred in 2003 and were reviewed by the DVFR. Nine of the fatalities resulted from homicide (5 men and 4 women); 2 men committed suicide (Figure 18).



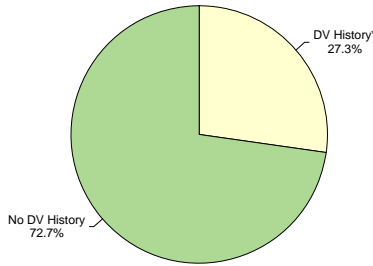
Weapon Used. Figure 19 presents the distribution of the weapons used in the FV fatalities by gender of the victim, showing a distinct difference. While the majority (85.7%) of men died from firearm injury, this was not the case for female victims.



⁵ These fatalities include the suicide of an adult that followed the homicides of 3 children. The adult death is included here; however, the deaths of the children are not. The WVDVFR was established by the state legislature in 2003 to “review all deaths of victims or suspected victims of domestic violence, including suicides, 18 years and older, who are residents of this state” (see Appendix A for statute). The children’s deaths were reviewed by the West Virginia Child Fatality Review Team.

A prior history of domestic violence was documented for 3 of the FV fatalities (2 victims and 1 perpetrator), as shown in Figure 20; no domestic violence protection orders had been filed.

Figure 20. Family Violence (FV) Fatalities by Known Domestic Violence History for Either Victim or Perpetrator West Virginia, 2003

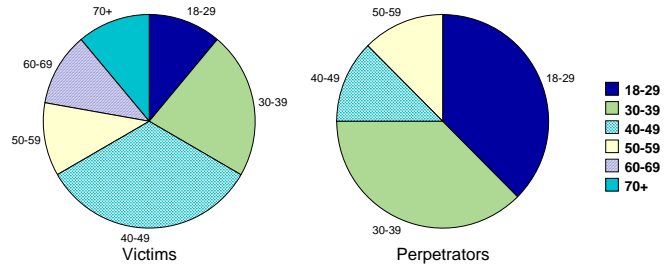


11 fatalities
 *Either victim or perpetrator had a prior known history of domestic violence.
 Source: DVFRRT

Family Violence Homicides

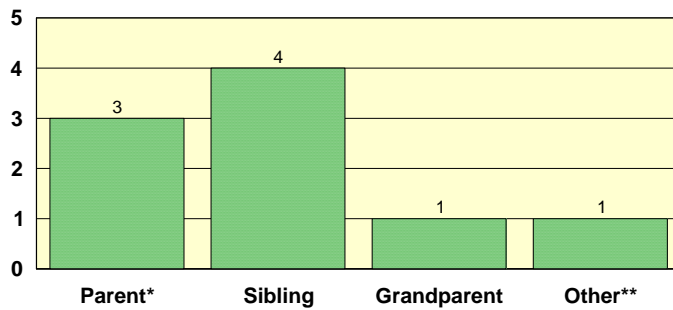
There were 9 adult victims of FV homicide, with 9 perpetrators⁶. The victims of family violence homicide were generally older than the perpetrators, as shown in Figure 21. The average age of the victims was 47; that of the perpetrators was 36. Siblings were the victims in 4 of the homicides; parents or stepparents in 3 (Figure 22).

Figure 21. Family Violence (FV) Homicides by Age of Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



*8 incidents with 9 homicides
 Source: DVFRRT

Figure 22. Family Violence (FV) Homicides by Relationship of Victim to Perpetrator West Virginia, 2003



9 homicides
 *Includes stepparent **Friend of brother
 Source: DVFRRT

⁶ One perpetrator killed two adults; 1 perpetrator killed 3 children, whose deaths are not included here. See footnote 5 on page 15.

Perpetrator Characteristics. All of the perpetrators of family violence homicides in 2003 were men (Table 7). Two (22.2%) committed suicide following the homicide. Two (22.2%) of the perpetrators had a prior history of domestic violence, 3 (33.3%) had a history of drug/alcohol abuse; 4 (44.4%) had a previously diagnosed mental condition.

Table 7. Characteristics of Perpetrators and Court Findings Family Violence Homicides West Virginia, 2003		
	Number	%
Total	9	100.0
Gender		
Male	9	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Age		
18-29	2	22.2
30-39	4	44.4
40-49	2	22.2
50-59	1	11.1
Prior known DV history	2	22.2
Drug/alcohol abuse	3	33.3
Diagnosed mental health condition	4	44.4
Court findings		
No charges (suicide)	2	22.2
No findings	1	11.1
Manslaughter	1	11.1
2 nd degree murder	3	33.3
1 st degree murder	1	11.1
Lifetime commitment to a mental facility	1	11.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Mental Health History and Drug/Alcohol Abuse. Three of the 8 perpetrators and 2 of the 9 victims of FV homicide had histories of drug and/or alcohol abuse (Figure 23). Three of the perpetrators had been diagnosed with a mental health condition (Figure 24).

Figure 23. Family Violence (FV) Homicides by Drug/Alcohol Abuse** by Victims and Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003

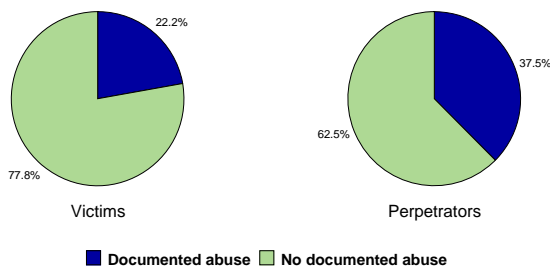
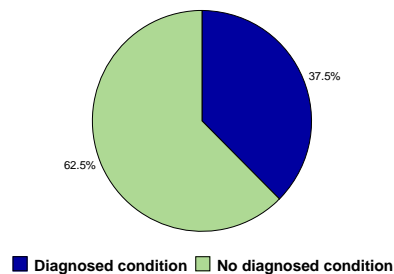


Figure 24. Family Violence (FV) Homicides by Mental Health* of Perpetrators West Virginia, 2003



9 victims and 8 perpetrators
**Drug and/or alcohol abuse documented in incident report
Source: DVFRIT

8 perpetrators responsible for 9 homicides
**Diagnosed mental health condition documented in incident report
Source: DVFRIT

Additional Characteristics of Family Violence Incidents

Table 8. Characteristics of Family Violence (FV) Fatality Incidents		
	#	%
Time of Year of Incident		
Winter (Jan.-Mar.)	0	0.0
Spring (Apr.-Jun.)	1	11.1
Summer (Jul.-Sep.)	1	11.1
Fall (Oct.-Dec.)	7	77.8
Time of Incident		
Early AM (0000-0600)	1	11.1
Late AM (0601-1200)	2	22.2
Early PM (1201-1800)	4	44.4
Late PM (1801-2400)	2	22.2
Scene of Incident		
Victim's residence	9	100.0
Minor Children Present at Scene		
	3	33.3
Incident Witnessed by		
Minor children	2	22.2
Adult relatives only	3	33.3
Not witnessed	4	44.4
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.		

Table 8 presents additional characteristics of the 9 family violence incidents. The majority (77.8%) of the FV incidents occurred in the fall, i.e., October through December. They were more frequent during the afternoon hours (noon until 6:00 PM). All of the FV homicides took place at the residence of the victim. Minor children were present during 3 of the incidents. Minor children actually witnessed the homicide in 2 cases, while adult relatives witnessed 3 homicides; 4 incidents were not witnessed.

HOMICIDE/SUICIDES

There were 11 incidents of domestic violence homicide that were followed by the suicide of the perpetrator. One of these incidents involved the homicides of 3 children by their father; these fatalities are not included in the homicides reviewed in this report as they were not adult fatalities.⁷ Instead, they were reviewed by the West Virginia Child Fatality Review Team and included in that team's recent report, *Child Deaths in West Virginia, 1999-2004*. The adult suicide that followed the child homicides is included in the perpetrator suicides that are examined in this section, however, resulting in 11 suicides (perpetrators) and 10 adult homicide victims.

All of the 11 perpetrators of the 2003 homicide/suicides were men (Table 9); all 10 of the adult victims were women. There was no discernible pattern in age noted with perpetrators of homicide/suicide, with ages ranging from 23 to 75. The perpetrators were in all cases the same age or older than their victims. The average age of the victims was 41; that of the perpetrators was 46. Ten perpetrators were white; 1 was African American. Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of the perpetrators had a prior history of domestic violence, but a domestic violence protection order had been filed by only 1 of the victims.

⁷ The WVDVFR was established by the state legislature in 2003 to "review all deaths of victims or suspected victims of domestic violence, including suicides, 18 years and older, who are residents of this state" (see Appendix A for statute).

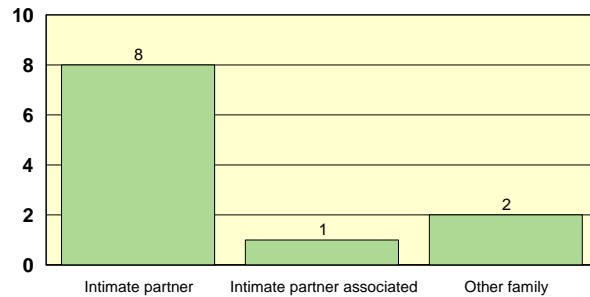
Two perpetrators had a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, while 5 had been diagnosed with a mental health condition.

Table 9. Characteristics of Perpetrators Homicide/Suicides West Virginia, 2003		
	Number	%
Total	11	100.0
Gender		
Male	11	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Age		
18-29	2	18.2
30-39	2	18.2
40-49	2	18.2
50-59	3	27.3
60-69	1	9.1
70+	1	9.1
Prior known DV history	7	63.6
Drug/alcohol abuse	2	18.2
Diagnosed mental health condition	5	45.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

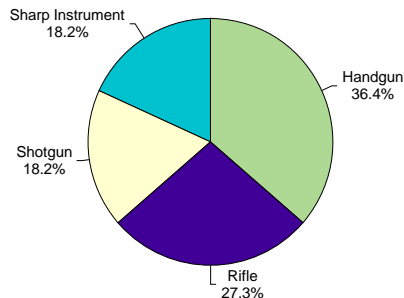
Six (54.5%) of the perpetrators were married to their victims; the parties were in the process of separating in 3 (50.0%) of these marriages. Nine of the homicides were classified as intimate partner or intimate-partner-associated relationships; the remaining 2 incidents involved other family members (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Domestic Violence Homicide/Suicides by Type of Domestic Violence West Virginia, 2003



11 incidents (11 suicides; 10 adult homicides, 3 child homicides)
Source: DVFRT

Figure 26. Domestic Violence Homicides/Suicides by Weapon Used in Incident West Virginia, 2003



11 incidents (11 suicides; 10 adult homicides, 3 child homicides)
Source: WVDVFT

Weapon Used. Firearms were used in 9 of the homicide/suicide incidents, handguns in 4, rifles in 3, and shotguns in 2 (Figure 26). Sharp instruments were used in 2 homicides.

Additional Characteristics of Homicide/Suicides

Table 10. Characteristics of Homicide/Suicide Incidents*		
	#	%
Time of Year of Incident		
Winter (Jan.-Mar.)	1	9.1
Spring (Apr.-Jun.)	5	45.5
Summer (Jul.-Sep.)	3	27.3
Fall (Oct.-Dec.)	2	18.2
Time of Incident		
Early AM (0000-0600)	1	9.1
Late AM (0601-1200)	1	9.1
Early PM (1201-1800)	7	63.6
Late PM (1801-2400)	1	9.1
Unknown	1	9.1
Scene of Incident		
Victim's residence	7	63.6
Perpetrator's residence	3	27.3
Other residence	1	9.1
Minor Children Present at Scene	5	45.5
Incident Witnessed by		
Minor children	2	18.2
Passerby	1	9.1
Not witnessed	8	72.7
*11 incidents (11 suicides; 10 adult homicides)		
Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.		

The majority (72.8%) of the homicide/suicide incidents occurred during the spring and summer months, as shown in Table 10; nearly two-thirds (63.7%) happened during the afternoon, i.e., noon until 6:00 PM. The victim's residence was the most frequent location (63.7%) of a homicide/suicide incident. Minor children were present at the residence during 5 (45.5%) of the 11 incidents. Most (72.7%) of the homicide/suicides were not witnessed; however, minor children witnessed 2 of the incidents.